

the Fermi He Majory the King to parlies and re-to have Ovil rights Boses. Newton and Khawa, deal Palace, May 1821, 1931,

t Schowing approximates have been made this day, it Wassell, Navings Lieuwe Aprel, Lataina, Kati ; Kankera, J. F., Ganin, D. H., Kalalette-Aparati-an of Private Ways and Water Privalege. W. L. Novamera, Market of Paterier, Navince (Mrs. Mar. 1981).

these, so Tracking, the fall day of

De Seut, n. 1 o'rolen, p. m.

Sty neder of the Ower,

Don K. S. S. S. S. S. Deputy Cherk.

Hossenin, Set May, 1870. EESOLETTON.

Approved this eighth day of May, A. D. 1876. KALAKAUA, R.

To the Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette: - The British Ministry do not vote because they are Ministers, but they are required to have seats, in parliaeach is the fact, in the British Government.

on declares that the "Executive Logislative and Sufficial, shall always be preserved distinct," and no judge of a court of decord shall ever be a member of the Laglaistive Assembly. This is conclusive of the judges hashed and would be of the ministers, as exin the insembly being only legislative, there might of duchts had not the givers of both constitutions mechanist the ministers acting as legislators, during here own lives, and signed the laws which the ministers helped to make. If then there is any observances helped to make.

ic 20, judicial assent be used in its broad as officers, as district immistrator of courts not of court in the legislature. I do not know, but if so cann't expressive officers. Inc tabler of the two inc.
Expressions and the brestoer in law of the third.
The wemneshie Eckuanson, Was governor of Oabn
When the constitutions of 1800, 1852 and 1854, were
gounted, and sat as a legislator, to the day of his dreft,
which took place some years after the promulgation
of the hast. He was president of the first house contenned after it was referred. with the use of these words in the 20th article, but se matter, there can be no change for the better. As to the number of Nobles there are those living

and the magnetic of November are taken into a not alled by the last Kumshameha and that R had no retierwise to the statutes of Ministers.

Under the Constitution of 1857 there was no limit to the power of the crown to could nobles and in

way take gastoov or the take constitution illusion the power of the crown to create nobbis, I do not know, but having done so, it is certainly to be persumed that he would hold a reserve power to meet say enigeoey which might arise, in what he should down an important measure. An exigency which moder the constitution of 1820, or in the British government, could be met by a new creation of nobles or never, but the constitution stress under the fiscus. the to revise the last constitution or in test for a present Legislature to appoint a competent and licitors committee to take the anti-or in hand, and port any changes thought to be expedient, to the egislature to be convened in 1878.

I am not an advocate of frequent changes of Con-

I am not an advocate of frequent changes of Con-stitutions and laws, but a permanent committee for the express purpose of examining the authors with the object of situating the best results for the com-nous good, would be more likely to secure those re-sults that any included and independent action of in-dividuals or even Legislatures, having the subject below them without having considered all the best-ings of any proposed change. The present nobles have no entigations, express or implied, to vote with the Ministry, or for key measure whatever which ther do not personally feel satisfied is for the best good of the country, and they, as well as Kinaders and Commons are presented to set labifully and consciuntioning in their capacity as includence. ad Commons are presented consciuntionally in their capacity as legislators. E. E.

Advises from Liberta are most coestisfactory. The new administration's firencial statement is looked forward to with great anxiety. It is stated that much of the proceeds of the English land has been wasted in England in lawsuits. President Payer, abind by the presence of the United States Minister has summeded in sunciteding peace with the Cape Palmen belons and returned to Menraria.

Lounce, May Stit.-A correspondent at Berlin mys: It is generally thought here that the Salvaira affair will genre fisted to Eurkey. The interference of the European Fowers for the benefit of the Christians is now considered straveldable, as it is evident that the Ports is powerless to protect them against the cotlemnks of the famptics.

THE ROOF AT SALPEICA-PARTS, May 10.-Corrependence of the Communic axys that the foreign becomments have forwarded the following accounts of the origin of the disturbance at Salonies to their

Manuto, May 10th.—Some Cartelar spoke juster-by in the Corne in layer of complete liberty of con-mores and argued the alteration and extensions of which eleven of the Commitmion.

## HAWAIIANGAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT ZOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO HAWAHAN PROGRESS. PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY

HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31 Tur long-looked for and welcome news of the passage of the Hawaiian Trenty in the ceived on Friday last by the bark Mary Belle Roberts. The details are given in another colmm, with comments of the San Prancisco papers, all of which speak approvingly of the measure, as one likely to increase the commerce between the two countries, and result in a more infinate commercial, if not political intercourse. One paper very justly remarks that her exces to whom it may occorn, that Igens, the good results during the first seven years will be so palpable, that there will probably

We, as well as most unprejudiced persons residing here, have strongly favored the treaty out he me assume of the Coveragest. he me had any head, and win the sea of the commercial benefits to be derived under it. These benefits Norma. Notice to be seen given that the Hos. A. first two or three years, but after that the Constitution. The resolution (which is pubshare. The benefits which the trenty imparts a decisive majority. The debate on the resoests, another fifth is now, or will soon be, de. the Assembly if the President and the Minister pendent on the rice interest. So that, from the day the treaty is ratified its benefits will be De it enacted by the King and the Legislative Assen. directly shared by two-fifths of our whole hir of the flavoius Islands in the Legislaters of population. Utilizately all the people will That the sum of Sixteen Thousand shure. It can only be looked at as a national solary (\$15.000) be, and the same is barely appro-prious out of the public moneys for the purpose of debaying the messeary expenses of the Legislature dustry among the natives, and consequently to the increase of our population and national growth, than anything that has occurred since the Hawaiian government was formed.

Wirex the bark Mary Belle Roberts, which brought the above news, appeared of Diamond Head, decorated with flags, it was surmised on and they are the encoders of the laws which they shore that she brought advices of the passage as not in earling. It may not be the best way, but of the treaty, which was confirmed by her firing a sainte of 21 guns. Capt. Gray as well As to the Hawaiian. Art. 20th, of the Constitueredit for the provision made for amounting the news in so patriotic a manner. Mr. R. also had he yacht roady at San Francisco to of in the description to this port in the event of the treaty passing, for fully one mouth. When ter. 47, of the possession that "the money look earlier as the possession of the possession of the article. But as by said construction of flagrage, the two articles appeared to be opposed to each other, the minuters sing exacultive efficies, and the investions of Nobles instruction of the possession of the possessio But as by Mr. Luttrell's telegram was received on shere a large crowd was assembled, and from thence, is the news was carried to every part of the town, natives as well as foreigners rejoicing in its in the language or any inconsistency or antago-ism between its different articles it must be intersent up to the King, who has been as eagerly on though a period of twenty years. But when, awaiting its receipt as all others. the steamer Kilauen took the extra GARRTER. with full particulars, to every port on Maui and the agent, Mr. Wilder, made one constitution and Hawaii. The agent, Mr. Wilder, made one constitutions, would have no option as to also ample provision for decorating her with flags, and rockets and blue lights to be sent off as she mments, the amounts is defined to be "the arrived at or passed the various ports. She e person who carries the laws into eilect or was prepared to spread a rainbow of bunting, etends the enforcement of them," The Legisfrom stem to stem, and perhaps fire salutes at each of the principal stopping places.

The mail steamer, due here to-day, will bring uses for it is defined to apply only to judges of sourts of record, whereas the action of all magis-cutes, whether of action of or record or not is judges. the proclamation of President Grant, announcand by so ling it as a law of the land. It will probably take effect to-day, May 31, the date in 1875 when it was signed by President Grant, or if not then, perhaps July 1. Friday or Saturday will be the appropriate one to have a general celebration here on account of its passage. A salute of 38 guns, (one for each State) will be a fitting response: with a general illumination of all public and private resi-

> "AN ACT to secure intelligent medical and surgical treatment, and to insure a more general and useful dispensation of medicines," is the title of a bill introduced by his Excellency Governor Kapena, for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly now in session. It has been framed with the view to meet the necessity often felt by a large class of persons for a certainty of intelligent medical treatment, and to place within the reach of every one the adprivilege of obtaining at all times, such foreign medicines as the treatment of their ills shall demand. From time to time, laws have been passed here to restrict, and place under control the practice and use of medicines by ignorant and unqualified persons, and especially that by native kahunas. But while the object of legislation has been to suppress the ignorant and unskilled practice and use of medicine. (beyond the establishment of the Queen's Hospital,) nothing has ever been done to provide instead thereof, better facilities for medical treatment that shall be generally available for from them what in their ignorance they have for Hawaii. for centuries been accustomed to resort to, and to depend upon as treatment for the relief of their bodily ills, without placing within their reach better facilities for meeting, more intelligently, this want common to all humanity, it cannot be wondered st, that ignorant and illicit practices are still so generally resorted to by a large class of Hawniians. The act above referred to, if passed, and efficiently carried out, will meet, better than anything that has yet been done, the needs of all classes in the direction indicated; and as a sanitary measure cannot fail to be promotive of public good.

THE riot at Salonica, referred to in our foreign summary, threatens to become a serious matter, taken in connection with the other troubles in which Turkey is now involved. The Governments of Germany and France will make heavy demands of indemnity for the killing of their Consuls. The statements so far received are brief and questionable. We are told that a Christian girl, having declared her intention to adopt the faith of Islam, and gone to live among the Turks, some Christians, at the instigation of the American Consul, uniesa Conral was at the railway station, durinoù to carry her off; whereupon a riot ensued and the Consuls of Germany and France went to the Mosque where they were killed. The French Government is very strict in claiming good treatment for its Consuls and satisfaction for any ill-treatment, and in accordance with this policy a French fleet has been ordered to Salonica. This Salonica is the old Thessalonics, a scaport at the head of the gulf of the same name, in the ancient Macedonia, about half way between Athens and Constantinople.

13 Steamer Kilanes resumed her trips on Monday, and will leave again cent Monday for windward

#### The Legislature

On Thursday the Hoo, E. Preston, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented a The report gives evidence of careful consideration and exhaustive examination, which we could wish other Committees would bestow upon all matters committed to them. The election of Mr. Naukana was clearly illegal, but the Assembly was pleased to retain him while at the same time endorsing the report. It has or will come to this, that all a capdidat has to do to secure a seat is to obtain a masority of ballots, (without a thought as to the manner of obtaining them,) present his certifirate, take his seut, defy the law, and be upheld by his colleagues. In this particula case the results may not prove directly harmful, but indirectly the example afforded by the Assembly must be pernicious,

On Friday the Hon, G. Rhodes, President of the Assembly, was pleased to introduce a resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry, because the Minister of Foreign Relatious had said that it was not his intention to put the treaty of reciprocity with the United States before the Assembly for its approval in accorwill be reased chiefly by Hawaiians during the dance with the provisions of Article 29 of the American people will come in for an equal lished with Saturday proceedings, ) was lost by here, will not be confined solely to a few lation was not interesting, one or two hits planters, as has been stated, but will be seat. were made by the introducer of the resolution, tered among all classes. At least one-fifth of but not of sufficient force to make more than a our population is dependent on the snear inter. transient effect. It would perhaps be well for of Foreign Affairs could forget the late memo-

On Saturday the vote on the resolution of the day before was reconsidered, and the whole matter made the order of the day for Monday, upon which day the Assembly in Committee of the whole listened to a lengthy debate proof Foreign Belations and the Hon, S. N. Castle, with a few remarks by the Hon, G. Rhodes.

In the above debate His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs replied to the charges brought against the King's Government, for the manner in which the trenty had been negotiatised, by giving a full history of the negotiation, and the advantages which this measure promises to give to these islands. We regret that our group will a summary of both countries. that our space will not permit its publication in full this week, but it will appear in our next

Another Bill for the increase of the people the Minister of the Interior is to prepare a code of laws for the better regulation of families. In a few remarks upon the Bill the Hon. S. K. Knai said: That to his wind the Bible contained the best code for the government and continued the best code for the government and control of families; that this book could be found in every family, but families did not seem to be governed by its provisions, and that he was convinced that if the people would not obey the code of the Almighty, they would not obey the code of the Almighty, they would not control of families; reason to believe that reciprocity will work as well as not obey the code of the Almighty, they would not control of the treaty at date of expirations. not obey the code of the Almighty, they would not be likely to respect one promulgated by The New York Tribune! and the Hawalian the Minister of the Interior. In his ominion the Minister of the Interior. In his opinion this race could not increase until they put away their hypocrisy. Nearly every native had, upon coming to man's estate, taken upon him the vows of the church, and then fallen back to his filth; that this was perjury, and the Almighty would punish the race for this offence. The honorable nobleman's remarks were very truthful, but we fear that they will

not result in the desired reformation." Yesterday, Hon. S. Kaai moved a resolution His Ex. the Minister of Foreign Affairs in fa-

Hon. Mr. Pilipo moved that Wm. Ragsdale and Hon. Peter Y. Kaeo be brought before this Assembly, the one to present the complaints of the lepers, the other to answer for his ad-

### Pacific Cables.

Now that the Treaty of Reciprocity is a fixed fact, a telegraphic cable looms up as our next great commercial necessity. It is thought by many that telegraphic communication with the great world would be of greater real benefit to us than the Treaty can possibly be. But however this may be, its benefits would be great and immediate. The commerce of this ocean is rapidly increasing, and is destined, with the development of the Anglo-Saxon empires to the south and east of us, and the growth of the Asiatic trude, to assume proportions of vast magnitude in the course of the next few decades. From the central position which we occupy, Hawaii must be the by many that telegraphic communication with tion which we occupy, Hawaii must be the bub of the commercial wheel of the Pacific Ocean. Let us once have cables radiating east and west, and north and south, and the myriads of ships laden with their rich freights, which will be sailing in every direction will touch here to report themselves, or for orders, all classes. And while it is sought to take and Midas-like, the touch will result in gold

themselves rich when their accumulations have

they express a willingness to undertake the enterprise, if communities on this side will bear a proportion of the expense. The company which was formed some time since in the United States seems to be in a state of innotion at present, waiting for assistance from Company and and are do not have that there is no distant day the untuity of interest would be at no distant day the untuity of interest would be at no distant day the untuity of interest would be at no distant day the untuity of interest would be at no distant day the untuity of interest would be at name of the series of the

was passed for the encouragement and aid of any company or companies, which might desire to lay a telegraphic cable between this, and any foreign country, by granting land and timber, and making all possible concessions in the way of remitting duties on goods, wares and merchandise, required for the use of such a company, and exempting ships employed in their service from all port charges except pilotage. We do not know as mything more can lotage. We do not know as anything more can be expected of this government. We certainly abound not adversal the grantine of a monorely statementh not adversal the grantine of a monorely statementh are that out, and the narrow view of abould not advocate the granting of a monopoly to may one company for a term of years. But the manufacture of the latter and the same port of it will be in the hand the latter and the same port of it will be in the hand the latter and the latter and the same and the same port of it will be in the hand the latter and the latter and the same a

## **CLORIOUS NEWS!**

# report entable contested election at Wainles. Passage of the Reciprocity Treaty

Honolulu, May 26, 1878. By the arrival of the above vessel, we have to announce the welcome news that the Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty passed the House of Representatives on the 8th of May by a vote

of 116 to 101. The vote was announced by the following telegram:-" Washington, May 5, 1878.

" The Hawalian Trenty passed this day; 15 majority. A glucious victory! ... J. R. Levensell, M. C."

The following is from the Bulletia; The House at 3:15 r. w., passed the bill to carry the Hawaiian Treaty into effect, by a vote of 116 against 161. Its passage by the Scuate is a foregoue sociasion, and Ps final enactment is therefore certain. All the Pacific Coast members were present. and voted for the bill.

The following is from the Afte: The House gives its Sanction to the Hawallan

Treaty. Washington, May Sth. Washington, May Sth.

The House reruined consideration of the bill to
carry into effect the Hawaiian Treaty. Thomas, of
Maryland, addressed the House relative to the power
of the House to refuse to sanction a treaty made by

the President and Sensie, arguing that it had the power. It was perfectly computent for the House to refuse its ranction to this treaty. Tweker, of Virginia, followed in the same line of argument. Under the Constitution, the House was a part of the treaty making power, and could ear-its constitutional authority to refuse legislation carry out such treaties as it did not approve of.

carry out such treaties as it did not approve of. He argued that the trusty was not advisable as a business transaction. It was a positive loss to the respect, with no compensating advantage.

When Tucker's hims expired, Wood demanded the previous question, which was seconded. He yielded to Tucker to conclude his speech.

Banks responded to Tucker, and argued it was the duty of the House to make this appropriation to early out the treaty. The question of revenue was not in point. It was a question of national defence. Wood closed the debute, and made an appeal to the Southern members not to permit sectional views.

and con without coming to a conclusion. The most of the time was consumed by the Minister pertant one, and involved the national defence. The queston was then taken, and the bill was passed by ayes 116 to mays 101. The S. F. Conmercial Herald says: The most important item of the week in commer-ial circles is the final confirmation of the Hawaiian

The same journal adds:

The long-delayed Reciprocity Treaty between the Hawalian Islands and the United States may now be considered as fail accomple, having received the industrument of the House by a vote of 116 to 101. That the Senate will assertion it is a foregone conclusion. The pros and cone of this subject have been so frequently and example of the Interior is to prepare a quentify and example of hour for the letter conclusion. The congress, that little more remains to be said. The assurance that it will go almost immediately into effect will remove the cloud of Joubt and uncertainty in which it has been so long needlessly enveloped, and will at once trend so more frequent and properous business relations between the two countries.

The Pribase editorially says: The passage of the Hawaiian Treaty in the House yesterday was a surprise to its opponents. Its passage was made possible by the absence of many members most interested. The question about the treaty is whether our own people or a few planters in the Sandwich Islands will need must be its prayations and on that noint there. profit most by its provisions, and on that point ther is room for wide differences of public opinion.

### The Hawallan Treaty.

The bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, in February, to earry into effect the conven-tion between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, finally passed the House by a small majority, on Monday. It will be receiledted that the vor of the Treaty be printed for distribution among the people. Opposition being smade the resolution was withdrawn. it was ratified by the United States Senate, at it ses-sion of a year ago. But it required this action on the part of the Lower House of Congress in give it effect. Whether this treaty shall prove a source of much di-rect profit to us or bot, Americans, who are so strong-ly bound to Hawaii by historical recollection, by geo-graphical proximity, and commercial and social inter-course, should rejoice at the benefit which these meighboring islands will derive from it. But the prosperity of the islands will certainly contribute to be weath of Chifornia and of the whole American Pacific Coast. By this treaty the Pacific Coast will receive from these islands what we do not produce correlies, while the islands will receive from the Pacorselves, while the islands will receive from the Pa-cific States, in exchange therefor, what they do not produce. So far as the aggregate value in the amount papers were submitted by the President having the same bearing. One of these was a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, presenting a comparative statement of the trade of the two countries for the past five years, showing a balance in twor of the Hawaiian Islands. Admiral Porter and General Schodeld favored the treaty, as conducing to securing to the United States a good maral station where much needed and presenting other nations from earlier needed, and preventing other nations from getting control of these islands. With such a close alliance with Hawaii as this treaty gives us, the importance of our commerce in the North Pacific must greatly in-The Hawailan Treaty.

### (From the S. F. Bulletin.)

slow communication by letter, have thought themselves rich when their accumulations have amounted to a few hundred thousand dollars, will then be able, like the spider in the middle of his web, to watch and direct the operations of trade at every point in the Pacific, and then will be inaugurated the era of Hawaiian millionaires.

Our neighbors in Australia and New Zealand, not content with the one cable which now and and, not content with the one cable which now disposition of late to narrow the view of this treaty deem to one of a mere commercial character. But it has much more than this significance. The value of the California trade with Hawaii during the past form years has been from five to six hundred thousand deliars per annum. We have apported to that Kingdom manufactured goods, lamber, correl ments, salinain millionaires. and, not content with the one cable which now connects them with India and Europe, are discussing the feasibility of a Pacific cable, and they express a willingness to undertake the cuterprise, if communities to undertake the

Congress, and we do not hear that there is any probability that such assistance may be expected very soon; still the advocates of the scheme are undoubtedly doing what they can, and their plans may be more matured than we is also asset of the matured plans may be more matured than we is also asset of the most important ports for exiting in hink.

At the last session of our Legislature, an act reasons and aid of the masses of the most important ports for reliting in the Pacific Ocean. It is the rendervour of a large number of American whalers. Its commerce is largely American. Now, the United States has not at this

private capitalists here, might assist by taking | be as American power. The equivale of the Islands will naturally follow. This is the logic of counts in the

near future, and sometimes evouts harten very rapidly on a consummation. The effect of the treaty will be to make Hawaii an outlying dependency of the United States, not by any immediate act of annexation, but by taking her into commercial followship, by fastering mutual interests and by stimulating coterprise. Surely all this cannot be fruitful of any other but the conditionally. Hawaiian interests have been larged? good results. Hawaiian interests have been largely developed by American capital and industry. To treaty, on its commercial side, means that new capits and new enterprise will be brought to the developmen of these resources—that is, that American interest will be largely increased in that quarter.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Notice.

responsible to a large sugar plantation to the Laweilley in Topography, Triangulation as ting Laweilley, Maxing of Road and of Was ration, Chilitystion of respond plant of Was beneral Road. MR. de LA NUX, ENGINEER BESIRES

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nom on Queen Street, one door from Kanh NOTICE. NEMI ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Transces of the Gorent's Hospital will be held at dans Hale on Baltrday hert, the Mt June 1870, at 1216 C. Per Order

F. A. SCHAFER, Secretary, 501 11

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## ther Eastern Ports. Re Cash Advances made. 541-1v C. BERWEE & CO. REDWOOD REDWOOD!!

C. Brewer & Co.-Agents.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE

REDWOOD!!!

NOW LANDING -FROM BARK-

H. W. ALMY! -DIRECT-

FROM HUMBOLDT!

In. SURFACED REDWOOD BOARDS. 1 1-2 In. Surfaced Redwood Boards, 1 1-4 In. Surfaced Redwood Boards,

1 1-2 In. Surfaced Redwood Planks, 1x6 In. Tongued & Grooved R. W. Flooring 1 1-4x8 In. T. & G. R. W. Flooring,

1 In. Rough Redwood Boards, 1-4 In. Rough Redwood Boards, 2 In. Rough Redwood Plank,

1-2 In. Redwood Siding.

4x6 Rough Redwood Scantling, 6x6 Rough Redwood Scantling. 8x8 Rough Redwood Scantling.

4x4 Rough Redwood Scantling.

1-2x3 Redwood Battens. 'FAYES' "SUP, REDWOOD SHINGLES ALLEN & ROBINSON.

California Lime & 'White Brother ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMEST-Heat un

LEGAL NOTICES.

CPREME COURT OF THE HAWASIAND

QUPREMECOURT-IN REMATTER OF THE

UPREME COURT-IN EQUIPY, DANIES

the virtue of an order bassed out of the Supressee Course the above entitled out, I shall tak the little 10A too NE. A D. 1878, At 19 o'clock a. M. at the Auction one of K. P. Attant. Low, in foundable, ser all the crisis is said interest of the said M. T. Dennied and his signees, C. S. Bartuw and F. T. Lentenan, and of a deskribant Heppiers Spencer, in and he all and going the facilities affected as in factly and pring the facilities of the said he care face, man, serbed as galaxies, vit.?

1 Express Wagen, I Meaves and Islandage,

1 Sect Dendor and I Set Single Hatman, I Brance Bosts,

Junior Supreme Co UPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN picy.

mas are order has beened this day to the Murchal in
member of the property of E. C. Elsty, in the
of Galax, and to pot his contributy-branch, scale
officer, books and poorse makes book and scale
officer, books and poorse makes book and scale.

Allors-Watten H. Stat. Glerk, Supreme Court.

Labaius, May Srit, 1678.

Mortgagee's Notice

Assignees' Notice. THE MATTER OF THE BANKESPIC

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAIIAN IS

AREST; JNO. E. HARNARS, Departs Clerk Supresses Care.

Foreclosure of Mortgage

N CHARRESS, CIRCUIT JEDGE 2B JEDS.